The Bombay Gazette

10,405—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

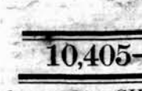
UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Names.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th July.
CHINA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
EGYPT	3725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 9 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	28th ,,
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	£ 300 Including	I Class ..	£ 320 Including
II do.	240 wines.	II do.	250 wines.
III do.	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

HERMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route £ 80
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do. .. 130
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do. .. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
AGLAIA	B. Crilianovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,294	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said) ..	375	295	143 0
To Port Said ..	320	255	131 0
To Suez ..	300	240	122 0
To Aden ..	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,304	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	About 29th July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 29th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 4th Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 21st Oct.
KENNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit [illegible] at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to 4, Hornby Row, Bombay, Esplanade, Poona and Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY T[illegible]

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ruttnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should be forwarded for warding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Bombay, 12th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. quarts .....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints ..... ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld. WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

Cash.

Small Bottles .....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles ..... ,, 1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S ORIGINAL SULPHATE OF QUININE in 1 oz. vial. Price Rs. 7 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. [illegible]BURN, Bom. C. S.

[illegible]IGHT ANNAS.

[illegible]ffice and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late Mrs. Crawford's "Mr. Cashmere Chutney," "Travancore Chutney," and "Royal Union Sauce" is ONLY to be had of

Miss FANNY FERNANDEZ, care of Mrs. W. H. Stanley Crawford, No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CAUTION.—Please note that EACH BOTTLE is SEALED with the late Mrs. Crawford's initials, A. C. C.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING CO., Ld., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that as there was not a QUORUM of SHAREHOLDERS present at the General Meeting of the Company convened yesterday, the meeting was ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay time), at the registered office of the Company, No. 18, Rampart-row, Fort.

J. GORDON. DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of BOMBAY WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the FARM of INTOXICATING DRUGS (GANZA, BHANG, CHURRUS, MAJUM, &c.) as defined by Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878 at his office at 12 a.m. on FRIDAY, 21st instant.

The Farm will be leased for one year commencing from 1st August, 1882.

Conditions of sale can be seen on application at this office.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at the Bombay Dockyard up to noon (Bombay time) on the 13th July, 1882, for the supply of ONE STEAMER for the conveyance of Troops, Animals, Stores, &c., from Bombay to Aden or elsewhere.

Tenders should specify the rate in sterling money per ton per mensem. Government will have the option of retaining the vessels for such time as their services may be required. The contract will be made on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and payment made by the Accountant-General of the Navy, London. Coal, victuals, and other accounts will be passed in London or Bombay, as may be directed by the Admiralty.

Deck cuttings for ventilation, hatch hoods, &c., &c., required by Survey Committee, to be erected by and at the expense of the owners within a period to be fixed by the Committee. These must be completed by a given date. If not so completed, the hire of the vessel, while detained, will not be paid. Any alterations which the cuttings for ventilation necessitate will eventually be made good at the expense of the owners. (See Transport Regulations.)

Articles of equip in accordance with the Transport Regulations to be provided by, and at the expense of owners, as per list which may be seen at the Transport Office.

Coal will be supplied by Government.

Vessels should be prepared for preliminary survey on date of tenders, which survey will decide whether the vessels be accepted or not.

Vessels will come on hire from the date of the primary survey, subject to the conditions abovementioned.

Charterparty will be prepared in duplicate: the Master or Owner will be required to sign the same at the Offices of the Solicitor to Government, and to pay half the charges for the preparation of the same, together with the whole of the Stamp Duty payable thereon.

Forms of Charterparty may be seen at the Transport Office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N., Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held here at 3 p.m., TOMORROW (FRIDAY), notices of motion to the following effect will be placed before the meeting :—

1. From the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I.—That the Report of the Town Council, on the subject of Assessment and Collection be approved and adopted; that payment of Rs. 5,000 for improving the Assessment Register be sanctioned; and that the rest of the proposals made by the Council and the Commissioner be discussed at a Special Meeting to be held this day fortnight.

2. From Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I.—That the Report of the Council on the subject of assessment and collection be adopted. That the Corporation approve of the scheme proposed by the Commissioner for the reorganisation of the Department. That Rs. 50,000 be granted for new Ward Offices and for the preparation of Registers and Maps, for the New Assessment Book. That the Commissioner be authorized to gradually substitute the revised establishment for the existing one, so that the Department may as far as possible be upon its new proposed footing at the commencement of the ensuing year.

3. From Gokuldass Jugmohundas, Esquire.—The Corporation subject of Assessment and Collection have ve[illegible] Commissioner's remarks thereon, to be satisfactory, and offers its best thanks to the Council and the Commissioner for their trouble in the matter. That the Corporation sanctions the payment of Rupees 5,000 for the preparation of an accurate Register of all buildings and lands in the city. That the proposals of the Council and the Commissioner in reference to the Assessment of several kinds of properties and other matters connected with the past and future administration of the Assessment and Collection, be discussed at a Special Meeting to be held this day fortnight.

4. From Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esquire.—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state (1) if he considers the present water supply, with all the improvements hitherto sanctioned, inclusive of the proposal now under consideration, sufficient for the wants of the City; and, if otherwise, whether it is his intention to submit another scheme of water supply; and (2) what is the approximate value of the said land according to the estimate per acre received from the Collector of Panna.

5. From Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esquire.—Of intention to ask the Commissioner whether it is not desirable to take measures in conjunction with Government to check the encroachment of the sea at Mahim and whether part of the public road has not already been destroyed.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk Muni. Corporation and Secretary Town Council. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

CHAMPAGNE ! CHAMPAGNE ! !

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Extra Dry, Quarts, per dozen Rs. 58
Do. Pints do. 30

WE have received a small parcel of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, &c., and considered the only best and pure sparkling wine at its price by the connoisseurs.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, RAMPART-ROW.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT ALL HER ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.....each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, is palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance. Per bottle Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co., 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM.—A never failing Remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.; is a mild and safe Preparation of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON AND Co., 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIALITE" LIME JUICE, REQUIRES NO SUGAR, IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c., EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From Dr. W. DOMETT-STONE, M. D., F.R.C.S.

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which I unhesitatingly affirm could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice, I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co. Booksellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

B. S. MADON & CO., 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPNY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,009 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

WOOLEN DRESS MATERIALS.....Reduced to 6 as., 8 as., 10 as., 12 as. Re. 1 per yard.

WASHING PRINTS and CAMBRICS...Reduced to 6 as., 8 as., 12 as. per yard.

Washing Silks ...Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard. | Soiled Silks ...Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY, ESPLANA[illegible]

TO SPORTSME[illegible]

ASQUITH and LORD supply every requisite in CLOTHING for Wear in the Jungle, and they will be glad to forward Patterns of Materials and an illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for Self-measurement to any Gentleman who will write for them to their well-known Establishment.

SHIKAR SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
The new Jungra Cloth, Sac-Coat and Trousers	24	0
Stout Brown Holland do. do.	18	0
Country-made Shikar Cloth Sac-Coat and Trousers	18	0
Trousers, or Breeches with Norfolk Blouse	21	0
Best Strong Bedford Cord Breeches or Trousers	26	0
Do. Chipping Norton Whipcord Trousers...	24	0
Sac-Coats of the above two materials...	32	0
Norfolk Blouses do. do.	35	0

SHIRTS.

Our Special non-shrinking Silk and Wool, six for	52	0
Our very best shrunk Flannel, quiet colours, six for...	52	0
Our very best Oxford Cloth, a nice material, six for	36	0

HATS.

The "Tan Canvas," Shikar shape and colour	15	0
The "White Drill" do.	16	0
The "Drab Felt" do.	16	0
The "Drab Felt Helmet" with outside Turban	18	0

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row

POONA, [illegible], East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST of the above Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

BREUL & CO., Secretaries and General Managers.

Just Published, Price, Rs. 5-8 Cash ; by Post, Rs. 6.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (Act XIV. of 1882). In this work all the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and of the High Courts, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, reported in the "Indian Law Reports," the "Calcutta Law Reports," and the "Indian Jurist," are collected and arranged under each section of the Code since Act X. of 1877 came into force.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Booksellers. Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

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DIGEST OF CASES decided in the High Court of Bombay, and reported in Vol. I. to XII. of the Bombay High Court Reports, together with an alphabetically arranged table of these cases, by S. DEVARAJA AIYAR, M. L.

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MATTONI'S ROYAL HUNGARIAN BITTER WATER.

RECOMMENDED as being superior to most natural saline aperients for DISEASES OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS ATTACKS, GIDDINESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, &c. Price, Re. 1 per bottle ; Rs. 10 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY,

is recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky PEG.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other [illegible]

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT [illegible]DENTALINE"

[illegible] the effect [illegible] the growth of the hair, causing it to be [illegible] glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AGENTS WANTED, where we are not represented. Singer's are the best machines for the dealers to handle. They possess the greatest number of desirable features not to be found in any competing machine. Apply for particulars, 7, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, only Five minutes drive from the Prince's Dock, splendid accommodation. "I have been here one month, found everything very clean and comfortable. Table liberal and good. English management excellent. The most comfortable Hotel I have found in India." H. M. BURGESS, Major, R. A.

WANTED, a BAR-MAID. Liberal salary. Hours easy. Apply "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

MARINE LINES.—WANTED, to rent furnished BUNGALOW or portion of one. No children. Apply to the MANAGER, Purvis' Agency.

TO LET, 2 airy OFFICES. Rent, Rs. 130 for each. Also a very airy RESIDENCE. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR. Cross [illegible] Bombay.

NEW [illegible]AL of goods for PRESENTATION.—LADIES' COMPANION WORK-BOXES, LADIES' BELT, Straw Fans, Glass and Cutlery Wares, at moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s INSECT DESTROYING POWDER is harmless to ANIMALS, but fatal to FLEAS and other INSECTS. Tins with perforated cover, 10 annas each, at their Pharmacy, 17, Church-gate-street.

WROUGHT-IRON WATER TANKS FOR SALE. Apply to BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, a splendid nickel plated club BICYCLE, latest patents, a great bargain. Apply B. PIERPOINT, 4, Grant Buildings.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

PRIVATE Board and Lodging is now available for ladies and gentlemen at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort. Full particulars on application.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition. Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

WANTED, to PURCHASE 300 feet of BOREHOLE PIPES, 3½ inch inside diameter. Apply, with particulars and stating price, to the Agent, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Limited, Gadarwarra, C.P.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & Co., Photographic Artists, beg to announce to the Public of Poona that during the present season THEY ARE UNABLE to open a STUDIO in Poona, on account of pressure of business in Bombay.

JUST unpacked ladies' Straw Hat, shapes 50 sorts, Bonnet Ornaments, Flowers, Feathers, Corsets of latest styles, Bridal Wreaths, Frillings and Dress Goods in great varieties. Inspection solicited. MOTEE JUGJEEVUN, opposite Goculdass Hospital, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAIJNATH TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Rs. 1-2 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.—2 Saxhorns, 3 valves, at Rs. 80 each or Rs. 155 the pair. 1 Bombardon (round), 3 valves, at Rs. 125. The above are new, have never been used and are complete with cases. 5 E flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 16 each. 2 B flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 14 each. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd N. L. I., Ahmedabad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of KAIKOBAD, RUSTOMJEE and COMPANY has from THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

KAIKOBAD DINSHAW GHANDY. RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOYE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

BUSINESS here to-day has been in a state of absolute stagnation. No commercial telegrams of yesterday's date are to hand, and the news that the bombardment of Alexandria has actually taken place, and that Canal traffic has been stopped, naturally deters merchants from entering on any fresh transactions. The situation is one which has scarcely ever been contemplated by those engaged in trade with Europe, and there is consequently a most unsettled feeling as to the position in which owners of goods in course of transit will ultimately be placed. The general idea seems to be that the stoppage of the Canal will only be temporary, and that the questions of detention to steamers and so forth now under discussion will settle themselves; but only a short time ago few people would believe in any interruption of the Canal, and it is quite on the cards that public opinion may now be as far out in the estimate of the duration of the present block, as it was in its idea of the previous situation. A more intricate question in mercantile law has probably never arisen, and it would be futile for us to discuss it at any length, but it is not difficult to see that the first result will be a complete stoppage of all business, both import and export.

The only commercial telegrams received through Reuter's Agency to-day are the New York messages of Monday, which, in the ordinary course, would have come to hand yesterday. In New York the price of Mid-Uplands has advanced from 12 15-16 to 13 cents, and October shipment from 12·01 to 12·08 cents per lb. The July report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau is also in. The average condition of the crop is now put at 82 per cent. as against 88 per cent. in June and 96·2 per cent. in the corresponding month of last year. It is further added that the accounts of the growing crop are less favourable, and this helps to explain the great strength which has been apparent both in Liverpool and New York for some time past. If the American crop is going to turn out short in addition to the possibility of next to nothing from Egypt, there is room for a very serious advance in prices, notwithstanding the interruption of Piece-goods business which must ensue from the stoppage of the Canal.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a very quiet feeling at yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of advices from Egypt the banks practically withdrew from business, and rates close quite nominal. We give :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..2·12	,,

On Calcutta, we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very dull at Rs. 99½ for Fours, but for some reasons best known to themselves holders interpreted the news from Alexandria as more favourable, and advanced their price to Rs. 99¾. At this there are no buyers, and the quotation is accordingly nominal, Rs. 99½ being probably nearer the real figure. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 107½.

In SHARES there is practically nothing doing, and rates have scarcely altered in any way. Operators find it very difficult to form any decision as to the ultimate effect of the present situation, and, as in most other branches of business, content themselves with doing nothing.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and we hear of very full rates having been paid for some few lots for export. The bulk of exporters, however, decline to do anything, and no matter how the Liverpool market goes, we shall probably see very little doing until the Canal question is settled.

In WHEAT there is really nothing doing, and the same may be said of SEEDS. Prices in the meantime remain nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS continue quite unsettled. No engagements are being made, and rates are nominal. Consignees of steamers in some instances are reported to have received instructions not to allow their boats to sail for Suez, and in other cases we hear of the probability of orders being wired to Aden for steamers to proceed *vid* the Cape. The fact is no one seems to have decided on any definite line of policy as yet, and we must look for a period of continued uncertainty until events further develope themselves.

PIECE-GOODS are firmer, with decidedly more inquiry for ready parcels. Holders, however, seem disposed to hold for higher rates, and it is very probable that a material advance may be establish-
[illegible] if the Canal continues blocked for any length
[illegible] are very strong. There are now numer-
[illegible] on the spot and to arrive, but
[illegible] and it is impossible to
[illegible] Occasionally as a general
[illegible] no doubt continue to
[illegible] but

INDIAN BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all		
Bank of Bengal	45,000	500	all		
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 do.	
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
Bank of India	37,330	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Railway Con-					
Capital Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	330 xd.
Do. (on £30 shares)	..	£20	130-14-0	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
G. I. P. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 4% Shares.	..	£18	196-3-15	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Freire Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,650	2,925 Rs. 30		820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400 Rs. 0		227½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Akola Press Co	35	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. c.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	800	500	all	Rs. 37½	495
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,075
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dholleria, P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.	340
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	2125
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	235	2,025
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Co.	300	00	500	25	400
Volkart	450	00		50	660

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	..	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	500	400	50	930
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	141
New issue	..	100	70	..	100
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. a	540
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	730
Bhowmuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	750 exd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	635
Coorla Mills	..	50	1,000	50	885
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	542½
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	510
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,090
Jupiter All Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo handcash	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,005
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,047
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	2,075
Manockjee Petit	500	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,220
Morarjee Goculdas	5,000	250	250	15 p. a.	237½
National Spinning	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,245
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	915
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	4,000	625	625	Rs. 35	680
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	2,500	500	500	35	310
Shahapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,200
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	50	960
Victoria Mills	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	605
Western India S. & M. Company	550	1,000	1,000	60	810
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 138
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	325	2,610
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ltd.	1,100	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	..	425
Kemp & Co., Ltd.	2,000	200	50	..	90
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000 A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	3
Soundy & Co., Ltd	1,000	100	all	..	99
Treacher & Co., Ltd.	2,000	200	all	Rs. 90	125
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	..	1,000
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	20,000	25	20	..	201 / 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain J. Bain, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Malta (21st June), in ballast and Mr. Friese, as a passenger.

The ship L. L. Sturges, 1,307 tons, Captain O. Linnekin, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (29th May), with a cargo of 43,500 boxes kerosine-oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topun.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fernandez and child, and six deck.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
11	Clan Macdonald(s)	Bain	Natal, June 20.
12	L. L. Sturges	Linnekin	New York, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Arabia (s)	Mackerness	Calcutta, &c.
	Hesperia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, &c.
	W. D. Lawrence.	Ellis	Naraket.

The steamer Abyssinia, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.

7	Commilla (s)	Turner	Rangoon, June 28.
	Shahjehan (s)	Edge	Rangoon, June 2.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, June 30.
	Kepler (s)	Lascelles	N. Shield, May 16.
	Pemba (s)	Guy	Singapore, June 15.
2	Clan Cameron (s).	Williams	Glasgow, April 1.
	Orthes	Macfarlane	London, March 31.
	K. of the Thistle	Monro	Shields, March 13.
	Mangalore	Thomas	Liverpool, March 17.
	Brenhilda	Scarr	Melbourne, May 28.
	Barbadian	McMillan	Mauritius, June 9.
	Star of Persia	Mahood	Adelaide, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Steamers Kilwa, Roma and Maharani. Ship Lord Lyndhurst.

July 8.—Steamers Mahratta, Chanda and Bassein. Ship Rossdhu and a ship (showed J. K. D. Q.)

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.

8	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Calcutta.
9	Semantha	.....	Rio de Janeiro.
	Maritzburg	.....	Port Natal.
	Deccan (s)	.....	London.
10	Medusa	.....	London.
	Chupra (s)	.....	Bombay.

July DEPARTURES.

9	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Werneth Hall (s)—14 bales packing papers, 2 cases leather belting, 1 case roller skins, and 6 drums sperm oil, A. Munchcrjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s)—1 case copper wire, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy; 1 case earthenware, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 11 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 263 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 15 packages glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolaly; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon (s)—3 cases soap and 3 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Rasoojee; 17 cases cheese, Abdool Curim Ahmed; 5 cases eau-de-cologne, Ebram Hajee Allarakhia; 3 cases carriage lamps, Hassam Ahmed.

Rosetta (s)—3 cases french-polish, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—115 bales cotton, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chrystal (s)—1,260 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 799½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 910½ cwts linseed and 6,011 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shannon (s)—50 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergaldie (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultana (s)—857 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shannon (s)—2 cases cochineal, Quelun Enoo; 22 cwts sharkfins, Sojunbhoy Dattoo; 12 cwts sharkfins and 31½ cwts cloves, Ludhubhoy Chuttoo; 22½ cwts cloves 97 cwts sandlewood and 27 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 bales cotton, Joohurimull Moolchund; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 71 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 111 bales twist, Sir N. Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 191 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Tyeb Hajee Junus; 30 bales twist, Munsook Motiliall; 50 bales twist, Sowchund Mitha; 48 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally; 50 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 88 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narondass; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Shriram Shewdutroy; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjee; 28 bales twist, Purbhoodass Panachund; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mootjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Essa bin Khalifa; 22 cases twist, Woodman Vayadina; 50 bales twist, Haji Adom Esmail and Co; 1 cwts fishmaws, Pallonjee Shapoorjee Talatee; 16 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 197 cwts betelnuts, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21½ cwts nurlavang an 11½ cwts cloves, Khuifanbhoy Damaney; 33½ cwts cloves, Datardina Mowjee; 2 cases cochineal, 100 cwts oilbanum and 13 cases hardware, Yue Lun Ching; 102 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shannon (s)—50 cwts myrabolams 82½ cwts fennelseed 7½ cwts coriandenseed and 4½ cwts cumminseed, Essa Sallay Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Bonus Causes.

[illegible] Part heard.

[illegible] and others vs Cassi-

[illegible] thlasjee Mahraj

[illegible] apurjee and T.

[illegible] vs Purmanundass

[illegible] vs Roopa Prema

(Civil Jurisdiction of Original Side.)

[illegible] and others vs J.

[illegible] Part heard.

[illegible] and others vs D. Mastodyan.

220-82—Shapurjee and [illegible] Dhunjee and another vs Madhowjee Visram.

221-82—Craigie L. and G.—The Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Co. vs Gokumchund Mohokumchund and another.

224-82—Hore C. and B.—Purmanund Gotumchund and others vs Madhowjee Visram.

225-82—R. M. Sayani—Rehmoobhoy Allana vs Madhowjee Visram.

Long Causes.

221-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khadija Begum alias Doolun Begum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and others. Part heard.

316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person.

283-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Hume, Major, 22nd Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.

Wapshare, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.

Dundas, Lieut. Col., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Piers, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Sutherland, Captain, Army Pay Dept., on leave, to England.

Cutherbrick, Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Malta.

Evans, Major-Genl., R. A., on duty, to England.

JULY 12.

Wapshare, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

James, Lieut., R. Lancers, from leave, to Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, July 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. D. E. Gouldsbury, of the 19th Punjab N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab for employment as Offg. Cant. Magis.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble. Romesh Chunder Mitter, B. L., one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the said Court, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble. Sir [illegible] Garth, or until further orders.

The services of Surg. G. A. Warburton and J. Muilane, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Assam.

The notification, placing the services of Mr. D. W. Ritchie, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Noakholiy, in the Lower Provinces, at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Assam, is cancelled.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. the Hon'ble. M. G. Talbot, R. E., Supernumerary Assist. Supdt., 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is appointed permanently to that Grade, from 24th Apl. last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. H. Cornish, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regt., is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation, from 22nd June 1882, vice Lieut. G. H. J. Moore, or until further orders.

The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commdt Central India Horse, dated 6th June 1882, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut.-Col. M. G. Gerard, is confirmed :—

1st Regt.—Capt. H. A. Vincent, 3rd Sqdn. Commdr. to officiate as 2nd Sqdn. Commdr.

Lieuts. A. Durand, Adjt., to officiate as 3rd Sqdn. Commdr.; G. K. Daly, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt.; C. E. Robertson, Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Regt., to officiate as Sqdn. Officer, from 1st June 1882.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B. C. S., received charge of the appointment of Under-Secry. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce before noon on 3rd July 1882.

Mr. J. Westland, B. C. S., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Comptr. Genl. and Head Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency before noon on 29th June 1882.

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B. C. S., received charge of the office of Accett. Genl., Bengal, afternoon on 26th June 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—Commissariat Department—Col. A. W. Montagu, Assist. Commry. Genl., 2nd Class, and Dy. Offg. Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class, to be Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class.

Major C. O'Donel, Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class (on furlough), to be Assist. Commy. Genl., 2nd Class.

Major T. F. Hobday, Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class, to be Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class.

Major A. T. S. A. Rind., Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class, and Offg. Depy. Assist. Commy. Genl., 2nd Class, to be Depy. Assist Commy. Genl., 2nd Class.

Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl., 2nd Class, and Offg. Sub-Assist. Comsy. Genl, to be Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class.

With effect from 15th April 1882, vice Col. C. S. Lane, Assist. Commy. Genl., 1st Class, retired.

Capt. E. F. J. deC. Rennick and Lieuts. H. G. Ryland and S. C. F. Peile, Sub-Assist. Commissaries Genl., 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assist. Commissaries Genl., 2nd Class, from 13th Nov. 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surge. A. Guthrie, M. D. Army Medical Dept., to officiate with temporary rank as Depy. Surgn.-Genl., Oudh Div. and Rohilcund Dist., vice Depy. Surg.-Genl. J. E. Clatterbuck, M. D., transferred to the Home establishment, or until further orders.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of Royal Engrs. having been placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, are posted as follows :—

Lieut. G. Williams, as Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade.

Lieut. C. D. Learoyd., as Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj. T. Dawes, B. S. C., Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 17th N. I., (p. a.) for 2 years.

Surg.-Maj. O. T. Duke, M. B., Medical Officer, Khelat Agency, Offg. Political Agent, 3rd Class, 4th Assist to the Agent to the Govr., Genl., Biluchistan, (m. c.) for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut.-Col. J. N. B. Hewett, B. S. C., (m. c.) for 3 months.

Maj. L. F. Boileau, R. E. (m. c.), for 2 months.

Maj. A. G. Hartshorne, Genl. List, Infy. (m. c.) for 6 months.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M's. approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Caps. Lieut. James Hayes Sadler, 6th July 1882; Lieut. John Edmund Mein, 6th July, 1882; Lieut. William Octavius Harris, 6th July, 1882.

Brevet.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. William Shapter Hunt, Mad. S. C., 6th July 1882.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Beale, Sub.-Engr., 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Hony Assist Engr., 1st Grade.

Volunteer Corps—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Maj. E. S. Ludlow, C. I. E., Mad S. C., to be Commdt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, Assam, is transferred to Bengal.

Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Depy Exam., 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examr. of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Maj. LeBreton, on privilege leave, until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Central Provinces.

Mr. C. W. Odling, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg. Engr. in that Province during the absence on privilege leave of Maj. J. M. Heywood, R. E., or until further orders.

The following transfers are made from the Engineering Branch to the Supererior Revenue Estabt of State Railways from 1st July 1882 :—

Capt. R. Gardiner, R.E., Exec. Eng. 3rd Grade, to Class II. of the Revenue Estabt. as Depy. Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E., Assist. Eng., E. 1st. Grade, to Class III. as Assist. Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North Western Provinces Gazette.

Mr. W. Duthoit, C.S., D. C. L. Offg. Judl. Commr. Oudh., privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, from 1st Aug. 1882.

Mr. G. Adams, C.S., Offg. Magis. and Collr., Budaun, privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, from 1st Aug. 1882.

Mr. D. C. Baillie, Assist. Magis. and Collr, Agra, privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days, from 26th July, 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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" " " Overland Summary,
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" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, [illegible]

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany. Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano.....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPIEN—July 5, at Lanoli, the wife of James Spien, Engine-Driver G. I. P. R., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PITTINAH—SHROFF—July 7, at Cama Bag, Rustomjee Framjee Pittinah to Ayeemai, youngest daughter of Shapoorjee Adurjee Shroff, an up-country agent of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

DEATH.

CAMA—July 11, Cooverbai, the beloved daughter of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—June 30, at Jhelum, the wife of J. Bean, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

GEORGIADI—June 9, at Calcutta, the wife of G. A. Georgiadi, of a daughter.

LUCAS—June 27, at Barrisaul, the wife of L. T. Lucas, of Barrisaul, of a daughter.

WINTERBOTHAM—July 6, at Kotagherry, the wife of H. B. Winterbotham, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. B."—Received.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

THE telegram from our London correspondent which we publish this morning, and Reuter's telegrams, give us a very complete account of the events of Tuesday at Alexandria. Admiral Seymour opened fire on the forts at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the shore batteries immediately replied. From the circumstance mentioned by our correspondent that few of the shots from the batteries reached the ironclads, it is evident that the latter were stationed at some distance from the shore. Anyhow no damage was done to them, while their fire must have been tremendous, judging by the effect. Seven vessels of Admiral Seymour's squadron, and the Sultan of the Channel squadron, pounded the forts, and within twenty minutes after opening fire two of them were silenced. In less than two hours the magazine of Fort Marza blew up. The Fort of El Kanat followed suit, and at mid-day two others likewise exploded. It is to the credit of the Egyptians that under this terrible fire which lasted throughout the day, they showed no signs of surrendering. They suffered severely, being entirely exposed to the fire of the fleet, the dismantled forts being so thoroughly demolished that they afforded the garrison no protection. A spasmodic fire was kept up from the shore throughout the day, but it was quite ineffectual. We do not as yet know the calibre of the guns worked by the Egyptians, but it was probably not at all sufficient to enable the shot to penetrate the armour of modern ironclads, even if the latter had taken up a position within close range. When the forts of Sebastopol were bombarded by the allied fleets on the 17th October, 1854, the principal lesson deduced from the result was that the greater the distance between the ships and the forts the less was the damage which the ships could inflict upon the forts, while the ships suffered as much at long range as when close up. But this was before ironclads were invented. With a wooden vessel every shell that struck her entered, no matter what the distance, while shot and shell fired at stone walls at long range did little injury. Now things are reversed. Projectiles of long flight are harmless against the iron sides of modern men-of-war, while the tremendous shells leisurely discharged from the monster ordnance of the present day are quite irresistible when falling upon any fort not itself armour-plated. As we said yesterday, the result of a fight between the British squadron and the forts at Alexandria was a foregone conclusion. In twenty minutes two of the forts were silenced, and in five hours four of them had been blown up, while not the slighest damage had been inflicted upon any of the ironclads.

The Egyptian artillerymen have not been able to show that they are expert or successful gunners, but they may console themselves with the reflection that by their endurance under a destructive fire they have redeemed their countrymen from the reproach of cowardice, which was so freely levelled at them by the European press. It is a pity that brave men should be uselessly sacrificed in a struggle carried on under impossible conditions. To Admiral Seymour is due the credit of having taken these measures with a skill which secured the maximum of results with the minimum of loss. Only forty men have been wounded and none have been killed. A telegram which comes to hand while we write states that all the forts fronting the sea were silenced before nightfall, and that the attack was to have been resumed on Wednesday on the inner harbour and the Marabout forts. The fate of these latter cannot be doubtful. Admiral Seymour possesses an overwhelming superiority, and he knows how to use it with effect.

We are not informed as yet of the reasons which influenced Admiral Seymour in prohibiting merchant ships from entering the Suez Canal while the bombardment of Alexandria continues. There was a general feeling that the passage of the Canal would be endangered once hostilities were actually begun, but it was believed that the interruption would be effected by the Egyptians, while the British Admiral would exert himself to keep the Canal open. But it is the unexpected that happens, and, as we see, it is Admiral Seymour who suspends the traffic. In the absence of any intimation of the grounds for the important step taken, we may presume that the object was to keep steamers out of the Canal lest the Egyptians might sink them to obstruct the waterway. This would be within their recognised rights as belligerents even with regard to vessels not of British nationality. During the Anglo-French war the Germans sunk neutral ships in the Seine at Rouen to prevent French gun-boats passing up and down the river. The ships were British, and they were sunk by being fired upon from the banks, while British sailors were still on board of them. [illegible] puted, provided that they paid an indemnity to the owners of the ships, which was, of course, done. Prince Bismarck thus laid down the accepted doctrine on the subject : "The measure in question, however exceptional in its nature, did not overstep the bounds of international warlike usage. The report shows that a pressing danger was at hand, and every other means of meeting it was wanting; the case was therefore one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible under the reservation of indemnification." The correctness of this view of the case was not contested by the British Government. As, then, the Egyptians would be justified by international law in seizing and sinking an Austrian or an Italian or any other neutral steamer—if no other means offered—to close the Canal against the Admiral's gun-boats, he, no doubt, considered himself justified, inferentially, in preventing any neutral vessel from entering the Canal where it might be turned to account against him in that way. The Suez Canal Company protests against the act as a violation of the neutrality of the Canal. It would puzzle the representatives of the Company to establish clearly what are the privileges of neutrality in regard to property or person within the territories of a belligerent. Perhaps it would not be far wrong to say that there is no privilege for person or property under such circumstances. Neutral individuals, it is la

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Indo-European Telegraph via Teheran.)

EVENTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

FORTS BLOWN UP.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE EGYPTIANS.

LONDON, JULY 11, 6-22 P.M.

The British Fleet commenced firing on the forts at seven o'clock this morning. The batteries on shore promptly replied, but few shots reached the ships, and no damage was done to them.

The vessels taking part in the bombardment are the Inflexible, the Temeraire, the Penelope, the Superb, the Sultan, the Invincible, the Alexandra, and the Monarch.

Within about twenty minutes after the commencement of the bombardment two forts were silenced, and at twenty minutes to nine the magazine of Fort Marza exploded. Soon afterwards the Fort of El Kanat exploded, and two others likewise blew up at noon.

The latest intelligence to hand states that the enemy show no signs of surrendering, though they have suffered greatly. Throughout the day they maintained a spasmodic sort of fire, but our loss is confined to a comparatively few men wounded.

The Egyptians were entirely exposed to the fire of the guns, and the dismantled forts were literally demolished. Considerable damage has been suffered by the Palace and other buildings. The Pharos is destroyed.

Admiral Seymour has issued an order prohibiting mercantile vessels from entering the Suez Canal during the bombardment. This order has been met by an energetic protest on the part of the French Agent of the Canal Company.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram :—

The British fleet commenced the bombardment of Alexandria at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. The fire was returned at once from the shore, but after twenty minutes two batteries were silenced. At ten o'clock Marza and Kanat were blown up. At eleven o'clock the forts were gradually silencing. Many of the guns have been dismounted, but there is no sign of surrender. No serious damage has been done to the fleet, the Monarch's gatlings sweeping the shore. The fire from the Alexandra, Superb, and Temeraire told severely upon the Ras-el-Tin forts. The other ships engaged were the Inflexible, Penelope, and Monarch The great tower of Fort Pharos has been demolished. No landing has yet been attempted. A panic is reported at Port Said. The British Consul has stopped ships entering the Canal.

The Sultan has sent an indignant protest against Admiral Seymour's bombarding Alexandria.

LATER.

The action ended at six o'clock this evening. All the forts fronting the sea were silenced. The British spiked the guns of Fort Marza. The Ras-el-Tin palace is ruined. Four forts were blown up. To-morrow the attack will be resumed on the inner harbour and upon the Marabout forts.

A RAILWAY CORPS FOR EGYPT.

A railway corps is being organised for Egypt by the East India Railway Company, under the direction of Mr. O. W. Campbell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, JULY 11, 10-25 A.M.

The bombardment of Alexandria is being vigorously carried on. Two of the forts have been blown up, and one of them silenced, whilst the fire of the others has slackened.

(Direct via Teheran.)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 11, 4-52 P.M.

The bombardment of the forts by the British fleet still continues. About 40 of the British have been wounded.

The loss on the Egyptian side is heavy.

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, JULY 11, 6-30 P.M.

Latest advices received from Alexandria state that all the forts along the sea front have been silenced. The bombardment continues unabated. The fire of the British will be directed against the harbour forts to-morrow. A party of men from H. M. Ironclad Invincible succeeded in effecting a landing, and blew up the guns of Fort Mex (7 Meks).

The palace of Ras-el-Tin, belonging to the Khedive, has been laid in ruins.

The British loss so far is only forty wounded, but the enemy has lost heavily.

The Egyptians have made a good stand and fought well.

THE SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC STOPPED.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has prohibited any merchant vessels entering the Suez Canal whilst the bombardment of Alexandria continues.

The Suez Canal Company have formally protested against this step, as being a violation of the neutrality of the Canal.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that Her Majesty the Queen had not yet advised the employment of an Indian force in Egypt.

NEW TURKISH GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.

Said Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier.

DETENTION OF THE MAIL AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

A telegram from Suez, July 11, 10-30 a.m., states that the mail-steamer which left Calcutta on the 24th June and Bombay on the 27th June has been detained at Suez, owing to the Canal being considered dangerous.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE REPRESSION BILL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

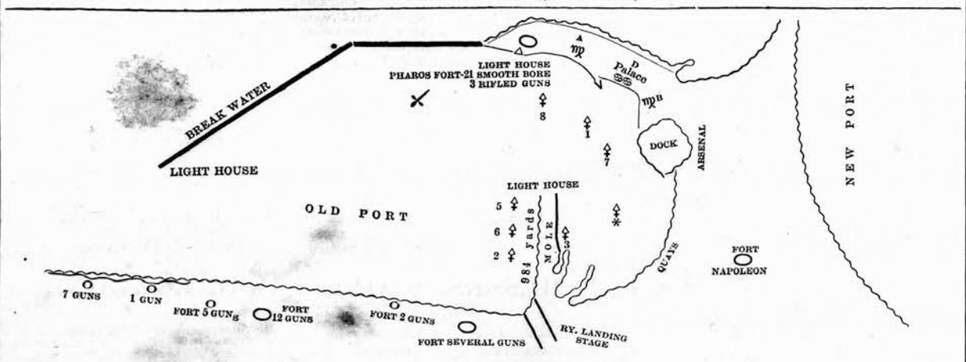
The House of Lords has finally passed the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill.

(Direct Via Teheran.)

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Washington Agri[illegible] report for July states t[illegible] fleet was likely to not very formidable, tells the following

PLAN OF ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR, SHOWING INNER FORTIFICATIONS AND POSITION OF BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR, JUNE 7, 1882.



A B and C Earthworks thrown up since the arrival of the Fleet; D The Khedive's Palace (Ras-el-Tin) destroyed by bombardment.—British Vessels: 1. "Invincible," Ironclad; 2. "Monarch," Ironclad; 3. "Helicon," Despatch-Boat; 4. "Condor," Gun Vessel; 5. "Beacon," Gun Vessel; 6. "Bittern," Gun Vessel; * "Cygnet," Gunboat. — Egyptian Vessels: 7. "Mehemet Ali," Frigate; 8. "Maharoussa," Khedive's Yacht.

of the cotton crop in the 10 cotton states is 82 per cent.

The accounts of the growing cotton crop are less favourable.

THE MOHUSSUR INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The inquiry into the loss of the ship Mohussur, wrecked at the Sandheads in May last, closed to-day.

The following is the finding of the jury :—We are unanimously of opinion that the barque Mohussur, of which Mr. W. B. Ewin, licensed mate pilot, was in charge, was not grounded in Saugor Sands through any negligence, unskilfulness, or any other default on his part; but we think that he would have acted more discreetly, before casting off the steamer, in having assured himself that all the sails had been duly bent and the ship put in proper order. We do not blame him for any measure relative to the ship adopted after the grounding, and we highly commend him for the bravery and devotion exhibited by him on behalf of the passengers left in the vessel after the native commander and crew had deserted it.

STEAM TRAMWAYS IN CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Town Council yesterday, permission was accorded to run steam engines on the Chowringhee line of tramway for three months further experimentally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Eastern Co.'s Cable.)

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The s. s. Khiva, with the outward English mails of the 30th June, left here for Bombay at 6 this evening, and the s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 12 noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, and Madras, Colombo on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

MALTA, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here on the evening of the 8th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Communication between Suez and Alexandria interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 76·1
" 10 a.m. .. .. 77·4
" 2 p.m. .. .. 76·9
" 4 p.m. .. .. 77·7

It is said that Colonel Woodhouse, of the 11th Bombay Native Infantry, placed on general duty, is about to follow the example of Colonels Smith and Utterson, and retire immediately.

Sir Richard Garth leaves Calcutta this evening for Bombay, after making over charge of the duties of Chief Justice to Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter.

A correspondent in the Nassick district writes :—Cholera has appeared at Vinchur and at Manmad in this district. I fear the pilgrims from Punderpoor who have just come in from their shrine have brought the epidemic with them.

A Kurrachee correspondent states that H. M. S. Beacon never received any order for Egypt, and as she is now not required at Muscat, she is likely to remain at the Sind port for some time longer.

We are glad to see that cholera has very considerably decreased in Calcutta. Last week there were only 18 deaths reported from this disease. The general death-rate, too, has fallen, being now only 21·3 per thousand.

News is said to have been received from London by wire that the offer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to construct a line of railway on the broad gauge from Etarsi through Gwalior to Cawnpore has been accepted by the Secretary of State.

The question of the position of military officers in the Police is reported to be engaging the attention of the Government of India, and a decision on it may shortly be expected.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares G.C.S.I., has ordered all his revenue officers to receive Stock Notes at par as a legal tender from his tenants throughout his estates, and also to cash the notes when application is made by the holders. Rajah Sivaprasad, C.S.I., and Rajah Sambhunarayan Sinh have issued similar orders in the case of their own tenants.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia reached Ujjein in Malwa on the evening of the 3rd instant, and assumed charge of the office of Sir Soobah, deciding all the cases submitted to him. The son of Rajah Sir Dinker Rao has accompanied the Maharajah on his journey.

His Highness the Chota Maharajah of Gwaiior, or Heir-Apparent to Scindia, while playing with the female attendants in the zenana, had a very narrow escape from snake-bite on the 6th instant.

Lieutenant Masters, 2nd Central India Horse at the military assault of arms held last month at Islington won the gold medals for Lance *vs.* Sword, and Lance *vs.* Lance, mounted, and also the silver cup for tilting at the ring.

In a petition, dated 22nd September, 1881, Gosain Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Tikait complained to the Viceroy on the subject of his expulsion from the Nathdwoara shrine in the Meywar State, and claimed to be restored to his former position as Tikait of Nathdwoara shrine. After consideration of the facts and arguments adduced in the memorial, His Excellency-in-Council saw no reason to modify the decision given in the matter on a previous occasion; and the petitioner has been informed in reply that the Government of India consider it undesirable to re-open the case or in any way to interfere with the arrangements made by His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore for the proper administration of the affairs of the shrine.

A Rangoon correspondent writes :—"A noted Rangoon citizen, who last visited Europe soon after the Franco-German war, was arrested in Paris as a member of the Commune. He has recently started again for a short holiday from his arduous labours, and we now hear that threats are made for blowing in the banks of the Suez Canal with dynamite! Our fellow-townsman is evidently a dangerous sort of man to travel with in civilised countries, although in Burmah for many years he has been known as a pleasant and hospitable companion."

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* from London, July 9, stated :—"Arabi Pasha is now reported as being irresolute. The majority of the Consuls deprecate the bombardment of Alexandria, and favour an endeavour to arrange a compromise. The troops from Malta proceed to Cyprus, where they will await further orders."

Of the British regiments on their way to Egypt, the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire (late 47th), is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Straton; the 1st Battalion Berkshire (late 49th) by Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Corban; and the 2nd Battalion Essex (late 56th) by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hill.

GOLD-MINING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter of the 8th instant I stated that, at the meeting of the shareholders of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-mining Company, Mr. John Macfarlane proposed that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to visit the mines and judge for themselves as to the prospects of the company; but that the motion was not put to the vote, Mr. Macfarlane "having been immediately nobbled by being taken on the board of directors." I added that Mr. Macfarlane, as a director, had visited the mine; but what he did or saw there seemed intended to be kept secret, for, though a long time had elapsed since his visit, no report had been published for the information of the shareholders. This statement elicited from Mr. Macfarlane a reply, which was published in your paper of the 11th instant, in which he informs us that he has in fact written a report of his visit and inspection, which was sent to the directors on the 16th June; and then, having accomplished the object for which he joined the board of directors, he resigned his seat. He adds: "My report ought to have been published or circulated to the shareholders before this; and if your correspondent cannot see it at the office of the company, he, or any other shareholder, may see a copy of it at my office." Having seen the report I willingly accede to Mr. Macfarlane's invitation to apologise to him for my statement that he had "been nobbled by being taken on the board of directors." Mr. Macfarlane deserves the thanks of the shareholders for the trouble he has taken and the valuable time he has expended in their service in visiting the mines and writing his very valuable report; a short summary of which will be interesting to the shareholders of the company and all who are concerned in the important question of gold-mining in India.

Mr. Macfarlane visited the mines in company with Dr. Thorp, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and a Mr. Moncrop, the last-named gentleman being the Mining Manager of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras; and they were there introduced to Captain Tonkin, the Mining Manager of the Kaiser-i-Hind Company, whom Mr. Macfarlane considers "a good, intelligent, and trustworthy servant." Captain Tonkin conducted his visitors over the workshops and storerooms, &c., showed them the machinery and stores, &c., led them through the various shafts, and discussed freely with them the prospects of the company, which he considered were by no means brilliant, as he was "quite clear that nowhere yet upon the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind had he come across a true fissure vein of quartz." Mr. Macfarlane brought to Bombay four samples of quartz, taken, he says, "from four of the most likely shafts," and these have been assayed by the Officiating Assay Master of the Mint, who reports on all of the four samples that, "One ton of ore similar to the sample sent would contain no trace of gold." The six large quartz reefs, besides several small leaders, reported by Mr. John Harris to be on the land and to be "true fissure veins," and which Mr. Arthur W. Forde, in his report of the 4th January, 1881, estimated would give "room for innumerable companies, each turning out their hundred tons of quartz daily, and each, on an average, producing one ounce of gold, realising 4 lakhs of profit yearly," seem to have disappeared. Mr. Macfarlane "could not see those six large reefs and their several small leaders," and "could get no one to point them out" to him; and he was equally unsuccessful in his search for the fragments of auriferous quartz said by Mr. Harris in his report to be lying about the property. "I could find," he says, "no fragments of quartz anywhere upon the Kaiser estate from which, when pounded up and pulverized and washed off, a good show of gold could be obtained. Nor could any of the people there show me any quartz." In the experiment described in Mr. Forde's report, in which he asserts that he "pounded some stone picked from one of the reefs, and found specks of gold distinctly visible," that gentleman seems to have pounded up the only specimen of auriferous quartz he could find, for Mr. Macfarlane "went through the same experience," but "could find no stone, picked from any of the reefs on the Kaizer, which, when pounded and washed, showed any trace of gold;" and Captain Tonkin "could show me there give me any quartz from any of the Kaiser reefs which would show gold." Though Mr. Macfarlane's report cannot be said to be encouraging, in so far as regards the progress that has been made by the Kaiser-i-Hind Company, it is exceedingly cheering for the prospects of gold-mining in India generally, and of the other companies in Kolar in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kaiser. Mr. Macfarlane and his companions visited four mining estates in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kaiser, all of which appear to be successful. The first mentioned had "within a few days before our arrival, after many months of much expenditure and weary searching, come across a lode of quartz containing gold in such quantities as would well pay the working. A bucketful of the quartz, weighing probably 20 lbs., was brought up from the bottom of the shaft where the miners were working. The stone was pounded up in a rough mortar with a crowbar, the powder was washed in miner's basin, and the result was a show of gold which, by experts present, was estimated at a quantity which would give not less than two ounces to the ton." In the afternoon of the same day a second mining estate was visited near the Kaiser. "There they had their stamping machinery at work and were busy crushing. They had only been working for a few days, and the stuff they were then putting through the stamps was comparatively poor, in which they scarcely expected to find any gold, but it was passed through for the purpose of getting the machinery in good working order, and to fill up crevices of the new tables before they began to pass the better stuff through; and yet on carefully looking into the tables over which the ground-up quartz was being washed, we could see some grains of gold as they were being hustled along. On the following day we visited another mining camp adjoining ours, where mining operations have been going on much longer than in any of the others mentioned, and there also they seem recently to have found good paying quartz. There also we saw some of the quartz which had been raised, say a quantity of 20 lbs., pounded and washed, the result being a very good show of gold, enough to satisfy anyone that, a similar quality of quartz being available in large quantities, the result of the work would be highly favourable. The same afternoon we proceeded to another neighbouring camp, and were shown some specimens of auriferous quartz in which the gold was visible; such quartz being what they were then bringing up." Considering that the Kaiser estate is situated in a gold-bearing country and surrounded, apparently, by other mines which are being profitably worked, one of which, only a few days before the arrival of Mr. Macfarlane and his companions, "after many months of much expenditure and weary searching, had come across a lode of quartz containing gold in such quantities as would well pay the working," Mr. Macfarlane agrees with the opinion expressed by Captain Tonkin that "there is no reason whatever why he (Captain Tonkin) should not find as good paying stuff as can be found on any of the ground of adjoining companies," and thinks that Captain Tonkin should be allowed to continue his operations; but he suggests that "we should be abandoned at all the shafts except at three or four of the most promising, sinking a trial shaft at a point of our property where there are signs of an old native working. I think," he continues, "that, by getting upon a reef which has already been worked by natives, we are more likely to come upon auriferous quartz than by working at veins of quartz which do not seem to have been touched by the natives, and for which we have not yet been able to find any trace of gold." This is a very sensible and practical suggestion which it is surprising did not present itself to Captain Tonkin when he first commenced to work. I am sorry it did not occur to Mr. Macfarlane to blast out a specimen of the quartz from one of the abadoned native workings and have it assayed at the Bombay Mint. But it is not too late now, and if it be found to contain gold then it will be clear that the old native workings are the spots on which mining should be undertaken. I do not agree with Mr. Macfarlane's other suggestion at the conclusion of his report, to the effect that "shareholders should take such steps as they may be advised, with the view of ascertaining whether, in the event of its being proved that in the Kaiser-i-Hind there is no auriferous quartz, and in fact nothing to work at, they have not a right to recover back from the vendors the sum of 7½ lakhs for which they have received no value." I am of opinion that such a step would merely open out "a true fissure vein" of gold to the legal profession in the form of costs, and that the money which is due for unpaid calls will be much better employed in continuing the search for gold as far as it will go. Without claiming to have a tithe of the legal knowledge possessed by Mr. Macfarlane, it seems to me that it could not be proved that there is no auriferous quar z on the land until every foot of the square mile shall have been thoroughly mined to a depth of at least 100 feet.

Since the above was written I have obtained, through the courtesy of Messrs. Forbes & Co., a copy of the several reports of the two companions of Mr. Macfarlane in his visit to the mines, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes and Dr. Thorp; also a short report of the directors, dated the 5th July instant, and a letter from the manager, Captain Tonkin, of the 21st June last, the whole of which, with Mr. Macfarlane's report, have been printed and are about to be circulated for the information of the shareholders. Those documents give a much more hopeful account of the prospects of the company than is given by Mr. Macfarlane. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes has carefully perused the remarks written by Mr. Macfarlane, and is unable to agree with his views, or acquiesce in his recommendations. As to Mr. Macfarlane's statement that "Captain Tonkin did not seem at all hopeful about the ultimate result of his further explorations, and was quite clear that nowhere yet on the property of the Kaiser had he come across a true fissure vein of quartz," he says: "I am not aware if Captain Tonkin admits the accuracy of Mr. Macfarlane's statement about himself. Writing under date 9th ultimo, Captain Tonkin says: 'If necessary, you are quite at liberty to state that I do not look upon the veins as true fissures, but it should be remembered that that fact does not by any means prove that they may not contain gold in paying quantities.' And on the 19th ultimo Messrs. John Taylor and Sons write to the Secretaries of the company as follows: 'It now appears to be satisfactorily proved that true fissure veins, of a powerful character, traverse the property, and that the quartz is auriferous.'" Mr. Forbes desires to make it clear that it matters very little, if at all, whether fissure veins do or do not exist upon the company's property. "It is true," he says, "that Captain Tonkin differs in opinion from many qualified judges as to whether the veins are gash or fissure veins, but that fact is to my mind quite immaterial as regards the present and future prospects of the company when it is borne in mind that Captain Tonkin is also of opinion that a gash may be as valuable in gold-producing qualities as a fissure. With such an extent of ground as we possess at the Kaiser, I do not think we could exhaust the reefs, be they gash or fissure veins, during the currency of our lease, should we be fortunate enough to strike upon good pay chutes. With reference to the assays, Mr. Macfarlane was told before he obtained the samples that the chance of finding gold in such stone was uncertain. Four samples were brought by him to Bombay. The weight of them is stated to be forty pounds each. Mr. Macfarlane goes on to say from each of those I have sent a sample of fourteen pounds weight to the Mint to be assayed. It appears, therefore, that he did not send to the Mint the whole of the samples brought by him, but only a portion out of each sample. That no gold was found in these small samples is not, to my mind, at all surprising, and I cannot consider that any importance whatever should be attached to that circumstance. What is more to the purpose is that quartz is taken daily from different shafts, and pounded and washed in wooden troughs, by cooly women, who are very skillful in extracting gold in this manner, and Captain Tonkin has reported that gold has occasionally been found by washing the stone from some of the shafts, but it appears to have been so only in isolated instances, proving that the veins are nearly barren in those places where the shafts have cut or intersected them. This unsatisfactory result should not, however, in my mind, be allowed to carry too much weight, or to be taken as in any way proving that the reefs are worthless. As regards Mr. Macfarlane's statement that 'Captain Tonkin is not hopeful of good ultimate results,' but that still, 'he is very anxious to be allowed to proceed with his explorations,' I think Mr. Macfarlane is mistaken, and that he does not do justice to Captain Tonkin, who, as I believe, would not be (as he is), very anxious to continue explorations, if he did not think there was a fair and reasonable expectation of good ultimate results. I concur generally with Mr. Macfarlane's account of visits paid by the Committee to the mines of neighbouring companies, and I most certainly regard the results detailed by Mr. Macfarlane, as distinctly encouraging to our Company. Mr. Macfarlane goes on to state that no auriferous quartz vein has yet been found on the Kaiser-i-Hind property; but here he has fallen into a grave error. The reefs or veins that traverse the property are such as would undoubtedly be termed auriferous by any experienced gold miner or geologist. They are so termed by Captain Tonkin who has from time to time found gold by washing in the reefs. The deduction is that chutes or chimneys of payable ore traverse the reefs, and, in fact, are stated to have been found in the reefs of neighbouring properties. The property would probably at once become very much greater than the sum which the Company has paid for it, but on the other hand the uncertainty of quartz mining is, as I have already pointed out, very great, and a thorough exploration of the reefs requires a large expenditure of capital whilst there is no certainty of any return."

Referring to Mr. Macfarlane's suggestion to take advice as to the advisability of suing the vendors for a return of the purchase money, Mr. Forbes says:—"It appears to me that one of the results of Mr. Macfarlane's suggestions, if adopted, would be to plunge the Company into an expensive litigation from which the lawyers would alone reap benefit. I consider the development of the property cannot be left in better hands than Messrs. John Taylor and Sons and Captain Tonkin's, and I would consider it the height of folly to stop operations against the report at the present juncture. The directors will doubtless take such steps as they consider proper and for the benefit of all concerned in reducing expenditure, and will also be guided by the advice of experienced persons, as regards the conduct of mining operations."

The following letter has been received from Capt. Tonkin :—

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mine, 21st June, 1882.

Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I duly received copy of Mr. Macfarlane's report, which you kindly forwarded to me, and I take the liberty to make a few remarks upon the same. Mr. Macfarlane states that no auriferous quartz has been found on the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company's property, which statement is altogether incorrect, as at several of our shafts we have, from time to time, obtained fair shows of gold from washings made by native women, and the same were duly reported to you in my letters of the dates mentioning them. Again, Mr. Macfarlane is evidently laboring under a mistake as to the number of reefs, as without doubt, six outcrops can be plainly seen at surface, but not six true fissure veins, running parallel through the property. Then, there is the question of machinery referred to by him, and I feel it my duty to state that I consider his strictures under that head are altogether wrong, as the machinery that we have on the ground is only what would be required for carrying on a mefe trial works, in case our quartz reefs proved as promising as we all had reason to expect. In reference to the suspension of some of the shafts, I may remark that I intended to stop operations at some of those places, as mentioned in Mr. Macfarlane's report, but when I had notice that a Committee would visit the mine, I thought it well to keep everything open for their inspection, so that I have really worked those shafts somewhat longer than was necessary.

SIMEON R. TONKIN.

The remarks of Dr. Thorp, the other member of the committee, are as follows :—

Dhurumsala, 1st July, 1882.

"Having studiously perused Mr. Macfarlane's careful and detailed report, which gives a good account of what was done and all that was seen by the Committee, my opinion is that the mines and work of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company are as yet undeveloped. In this Captain Tonkin, who is an educated and a practical miner, agrees, for he often said 'it would be a thousand pities to close the workings *before the land had been properly examined.*' He was also of opinion that the Kaiser-i-Hind property was as 'promising as that of any other company.' And 'he thought a choice of plots was offered to him, that he would be very much inclined to take the property he was on, for the prospects of it were as good, if not better, than of any other he had seen.' Subject to the Captain Tonkin's being hampered or fettered with instruction about the workings. He is the responsible agent there, otherwise why such pay for a scientific agent and skilled labour, if he is not the best informed and most to be trusted for developing the resources of the Company? As regards the cost of the machinery, that is a trifle in comparison with the enormous price paid for a pig in a poke to the concessionaires, the vendors. In my opinion nothing should have been spared beyond a percentage royalty on all realized profits, and if the present Company decide unwisely to surrender our rights and dispose of our workings, I suggest that it should be on such a royalty, for in my opinion the successors will find the concern, when fully developed, very profitable. Whether any part of the 7½ lakhs paid can legally be recovered, those shareholders who are learned in law, no doubt can fortell; but whether it would, even if successful in issue recoup any but those legally working the affair, I cannot pretend to say, though I may have a suspicion of doubt. That a vein struck is 'fissure' or 'gash' is an impossibility to state positively, the only difference being apparent in the working out the vein.

In the short report of the directors of the 5th July, instant, on the document above referred to, it is stated that "the Board have decided that the best course to adopt is to push on, for the next few months, with the mining operations—using at the same time every means in their power to keep the expenditure at as low a figure as possible. With this object the workings have been restricted to what Captain Tonkin considers to be the most promising points, and the services of several of the European staff have been dispensed with. The Secretaries and Treasurers have agreed to allow the whole of their annual remuneration, with the exception of the allowances for office expenses, to stand over for the present, on the understanding that in the event of the enterprise being proceeded with, it will be made good to them at some future period out of profits. The following is an extract from a letter received last Mail from Messrs. John Taylor and Sons :—

"We regret to find from your letter and the report of the General Meeting in the *Bombay Gazette* of May 19th, that a feeling exists on the part of some of the shareholders that it is not desirable to prosecute the explorations at the mines any further. We have no hesitation in saying that in view of the large amount of capital embarked, and the advanced state of the works, we consider it would be most unwise to discontinue them at the present moment. Auriferous quartz veins in the Gold-mining district all over the world are found to carry gold in paying quantities; not by any means throughout, but in what have been named by the American Miners 'Pay Shoots.' Certain bands or ribs of the vein only are productive, the remainder being either entirely barren or containing an insufficient quantity of gold to meet the cost of raising and treatment. It is no doubt possible that more extended explorations may prove that gold does not exist in remunerative quantities, but as we have before stated, we cannot think it would be right, as matters at present stand, to discontinue all mining operations on a property upon which so much has been expended. "Our advice is that the work should be carried on at a limited number of openings, and that every effort be made to prove, as quickly as possible, the value of the veins at a depth of 100 to 200 feet at such points." "In conclusion the directors are of opinion that, with the funds now in hand and what is due on account of calls, the Company will be in a position to carry on its operations, if necessary, for the next two years, at the reduced rate of expenditure" which is exceedingly satisfactory to hear, and if before the expiration of that period Captain Tonkin succeeds in finding a vein bearing plenty of quartz containing plenty of gold, whether it turn out a "true fissure vein" or merely a "gash," the news of the discovery will be welcome to

A SHAREHOLDER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12TH JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·652
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 9).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	633
Fall of Rain*	0·33
Total fall during month	15·29
" year	42·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 12th	0·62

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

The following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 4th July :—

General Remarks.—The week under report has been characterised by more or less good rain throughout the whole country, the notable exceptions being Sind and parts of the Punjab. In the Madras Presidency and Coorg, and parts of the Mysore State and of the Bombay Presidency rain has been more abundant than in the preceding week. The Nizam's territories and Berar and the greater part of Rajputana have also at least enjoyed good rain. In the Central Provinces, Central India, Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the monsoon continues to gather strength. Prospects are generally good throughout the country. Standing crops and seedlings are doing well in most parts, and kharif operations are, as a rule, actively progressing throughout the country. The rainfall during the past week has been of much benefit. Rain is, however, still urgently needed in parts of the Punjab and Sind, and more would be beneficial in certain tracts, among which Agra, Orissa, parts of three districts of the Bombay Presidency, part of Mysore, and one district of Madras are the most noteworthy.

Kurrachee.—Passing showers of rain at Kurrachee on 3rd. River at Kotri on 3rd, 15 feet 5 inches against 14½ feet on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; damage by turtles and crabs continues in Garho and Kutha tapas; rice transplanting still going on; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrachee 24, 38 and 34, in Schwan 28, 46 and 48, in Tatta 24, 46 and 40, and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 54 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.

Hyderabad.—River falling somewhat; kharif operations continue; fever in two talukas; weather cooler; wheat 25, juari 44, bajri 40, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—No rain. Ploughing and sowing progressing; cholera—in Ahmedabad city 38 cases, 21 deaths, in Dhakroli 8 cases, 8 deaths, in Viramgaum 114 cases, 74 deaths, and in Sanand 11 cases; wheat 26 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee.

Baroda.—Total rainfall 8·43; want of rain felt in Amreli and Kari Divisions; cholera continues in Kari Division; bajri 29 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Surat.—Total rainfall 12·89; sowing mostly completed; juari 35 and nagli 30 lbs. per rupee.

Nasik.—Peint, 4·41; Igatpuri, 3·3; Malegaon, 2·01; Nandgaon, 1·72; few showers elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted; early crops doing well; bajri sowing commencing; locusts in six northern talukas causing anxiety; health good; bajri 36, wheat 24, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; rainfall of week 7·90. Total rainfall to date 34·97, being 10·29 above average; average abnormal temperature *nil* from 28th to 30th, afterwards 5° cool; vapour in air normal; diurnal variation northerly till 30th, then gradually changing to east, north-east on 3rd; wind normal on 4th.

Poona.—Rain in two talukas—maximum 2·26; minimum ·45. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain; locusts like insects in four talukas; bajri 41½ and juari 56½ lbs. per rupee, in Poona bajri 36½ and juari 43½ lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall—maximum at Sheogaon, 6·19; minimum at Sangamner, ·62. Sowing of kharif in progress in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Rahuli, and Kopergaon; rain much wanted in Sangamner, Akola, and in parts of Kopergaon; cattle-disease in Nagar, Karjat, and Parner; cholera in Parner—4 attacks, 1 death; bajri—maximum 60 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; juari—maximum 90 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon.

Sholapur.—Total rainfall 14·06; 20 deaths from cholera; kharif sowing progressing; bajri 54 lbs. 38 tolas and juari 72 lbs. 23 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in all talukas, maximum in Gadag, 1·75; minimum in Hubli, ·13. Rain urgently wanted in Navalgund, Rannibennur, and Karajghi, and more wanted also in Mandargi and Hangal; sowing of early cereals, that of early cotton and other kharif corps commenced; public health good; rice 22, and juari 55 lbs. per rupee.

Kanara—12·76; total 46·39; Kumpta, 3·63; Sirsi, 1·17; Haliyan, ·44. Sowing operations continue above ghat; rice plants healthy, and transplanting on coast; slight small-pox in Sidapur and Sirsi; cattle-disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 13 seers, in district average 13 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—Total rainfall 1·44; weather cloudy; cholera prevalent in some places; bajri 24 and juari 29 lbs. per rupee.

General Remarks.—Sowing in general progress; rain partial; much required in a few places; fever in Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona; slight fever and cattle-disease in a few districts; cholera in Thana, Satara, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and parts of Kathiawar.

Madras.—General prospects good.

Bengal.—Rain fell in all districts during the week though in some the fall was slight; cultivation of late rice progressing favourably, but wants more rain in some places; in some districts transplanting of late rice going on; early rice and jute doing well in Behar; sowing of autumn crops proceeding; sugarcane and indigo promising well; cholera said to be very prevalent in Birbhoom, but has abated in other districts; cases of small-pox still reported from a few districts; fever reported from some places in Central Bengal, and from Gya and Chumparun; cattle-disease prevalent in Hooghly.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Good rain, sufficient for present purposes, throughout the provinces; prices rising slightly in Aligarh and Saharunpur; elsewhere stationary or falling; slight fever in Agra, and small-pox in Agra and Mirzapur; otherwise health good; cholera decreasing; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi Umballa, Jullundur, Sialkot, Ferozepore, and Rawulpindi districts; slight drizzlings are reported from Hissar, where rain is most urgently required; health good, but fever is still reported in Rawulpindi and measles in Pindigheb; prices of foodgrains generally are rising.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy and very close; rain general; heavy showers in Seoni district; kharif sowings progressing actively; cholera and small-pox still reported from several districts; prices steady.

British Burmah.—Cholera prevalent in Thonkwa and part of Hanthawady; a few cases in two or three other districts; some small-pox in Akyab and Toungo; otherwise public health good; cattle-disease continues in Akyab and Amherst; some also in Sandoway, Tharrawady, Bassein, Thonkwa, and Shwaygyeen; want of rain complained of in Prome, Tharrawady, and Thonkwa.

Assam (Sylhet, Cachar.)—Weather very hot; sowing of dumahi and murali crops finished in some parts of the district; ploughing for

ally afraid to come forward and give their evidence, as they were under the impression that the Government was supporting Mr. Barve in his prosecutions. The accused would also be able to lay before the court what took place when the Maharajah's wife was removed from the bungalow. There were the letters of the Maharajah to show that he liked to live with his wife.

Witnesses were then called and examined for the defence.

Keshaw Bapoojee Joshee said that he was on the Maharajah's establishment at Mahableshwar, and had served from the 17th February to the 7th June, 1881. During that time he had occasion to come across the Maharajah.

Q.—What was the condition of the Maharajah at the time?

A.—He was in a good state. He used to amuse himself in various ways and go out for a ride during the time he was at Mahableshwar. The witness said he played at chess with the Maharajah. The latter did not at all like being removed from Mahableshwar to Kolhapore, for he thought that he would be much annoyed by Mr. Barve, Sucooverbai, and others. He told the witness that if the servants about him were removed, those substituted for them would not pay him proper respect. The Maharajah had also said that respect had not been shown to him when he was at Rajkote and at the Neilgherries; and that at Rajkote Luxmon Jemadar, forgetting his position, took a seat alongside of him. Luxmon abused the Maharajah and his natural mother; and when His Highness communicated the circumstance to the Principal of the Rajkoomar College, the latter dismissed Luxmon. Mr. Barve, however, re-employed Luxmon. The Maharajah further told the witness that Rambhau Anyapoorkar had once abused his mother in the presence of Mr. Barve; that His Highness got angry and rushed at Rambhau; but Mr. Barve and some other servants removed him and confined him in a room for three hours.

Cross-examined—My salary as a clerk was Rs. 20 per month. It was in April, 1881, that the conversation about the affairs at Rajkote and the Neilgherries took place. I did not speak to Mr. Private Green, or anybody else about the conversation. I spoke of the conversation to the accused, who came to my house at Poona some fifteen days ago. I have been unemployed for the last six months. I had applied to Mr. Barve to be re-employed, but received no answer from him. During the time the Maharajah was at Mahableshwar he was not insane.

Harry Anant Gabale, lately city fouzdar Kolhapore, said.—On the last Dussera day I was told by the chief police officer to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumour that Nana Bhide, who had read a petition at the temple of Ambabai, had stated that when the Maharajah obtained full power he would serve out Mr. Barve and his friends. I was not able to obtain any proofs. On one occasion I told the Maharajah that he should not return the salutations of his servants, for that was not the practice of princes and Maharajas. The Maharajah then said, "Take care, don't let anybody hear you; for if this is known to Mr. Barve, he will break my bones." The Maharajah also stated that Mr. Barve had told him to return salutations. Witness also related some other conversations he had with the Maharajah.

Brigade Surgeon Bruce said.—I have known the accused since December last. I was in charge of the Maharajah. The accused told me some time in December last that he had discovered a conspiracy against the Maharajah, and asked me to be on my guard.

Cross-examined.—The accused and Nana Bhide came to me frequently. They tried to induce me to believe that Mr. Barve was in a plot against the Maharajah. I gave them a warning that it would lead to trouble if they remained under that impression. The Maharajah was under my charge from the 5th December to the 11th May. I am of opinion that the Maharajah is hopelessly insane. He was in that condition the whole time he was under my care.

To the Court.—During the time I attended on the Maharajah he was always insane; he had no lucid intervals.

After one more witness was examined on behalf of the defence, the prisoner said he intended to put Radhabai into the witness-box on the following day; and applied that some special arrangements might be made for her, as she was a *purdah* lady.

Mr. Inverarity, in reply to a question from his Lordship, said that another ranee of the name of Radhabai, had been once examined in a criminal case, and was brought into court in a palkee.

His Lordship ordered that Radhabai should be brought in a palkee.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

THREATENING THE JUDGE.

MR. JUSTICE LATHAM received yesterday by post an anonymous letter, of which the following is an authorised translation:—

"To Rajmanya Rajeshri Chief Justice. The reason of this being written is as follows:—You have administered justice in a very bad way, and the jury also has done the same. Therefore bear this well in mind (that) we are going to beat (or assault) Rajeshri Mahadhevrao Barve and you and the jurors on the 15th day of July. Therefore all of you should apply oil to (your) necks and stomachs (meaning to assuage the severity of the beating). You should bear in mind that you are going expressly to punish our Nana Bhide and Bakhle. We are about to beat you."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

[redacted] other matters, were heard

Mr. Vicajee, [redacted] ment, on the ground [redacted] to look at the extensive [redacted] solvent had made in his schedule [redacted] was last mentioned. In doing so, he [redacted] reframed the schedule, introducing large sums [redacted] did not appear in the original schedule. The original balance sheet amounted to Rs. 1,03,360 whereas in the amended schedule the liabilities were entered at Rs. 15,22,000. The insolvent was a dealer in gold and silver; and the opposition was based on the ground of concealment of property. Part of the property had been removed to the Gaekwar's territory; and a portion of the moneys of the firm had been made away with in another way. The learned counsel asked for an adjournment for three weeks.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said he had no objection to an adjournment of the matter for three weeks. His Lordship would recollect that, on a previous occasion, the learned counsel said that the insolvent's books were with the opposing creditor when the schedule was prepared; and it was no wonder that the schedule was imperfect under the circumstances. Again last month the learned counsel had informed his Lordship that three important books had not come into the insolvent's hands. If it was an entirely new schedule the reason was that the insolvent's books were with the opposing creditor.

The matter was adjourned until the 9th August next.

RE SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

The Commissioner said he had refused the application on a previous occasion because the insolvent appeared to have made over his share of the joint property to his brother shortly before his insolvency. Mr. Budroodin then opposed the application on behalf of Jetha Akha; and his Lordship, enquired if fresh notice of the present application had been given to the creditors.

Mr. Manker, answering in the affirmative, said the insolvent had met the grounds alleged against him in an [redacted] which he had since made. He said now that [redacted]ment only Rs. 1,000 on his sister's marriage, [redacted] directed to do by his father's will. He was [redacted] by the will to divide equally with his brother [redacted] property left by their father. Whilst managing the family property he applied the whole of the moveable estate, including his brother's share, in paying off his creditors. This included Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 20,000 and also jewellery; so also, when his brother asked him for his share, he (insolvent) found that it had been squandered in paying off his creditors, and the insolvent therefore made over to his brother the whole of the immoveable property. Although the assignment was made on the eve of the insolvency, no fraud was contemplated, but the insolvent simply carried out the directions contained in his father's will.

His Lordship granted an interim order, remarking that he could not say at present if the explanation given by the insolvent was true or not.

RE THUCKER RUTTONSEY KHATAO.

Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for [redacted]lvent. There was no opposition, and the [redacted]n was granted.

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN ESSAC.

[redacted]er, for the insolvent, applied for an [redacted]e interim order till the hearing of [redacted]he hearing of the rule *nisi* granted [redacted] had been adjourned until next [redacted]he hearing of the petition would [redacted] The insolvent's mehtas had [redacted]ooks in the Official Assignee's [redacted]ooks remained to be made

[redacted]editor, said that in this [redacted] forbearance had been [redacted]nt should be allowed [redacted] court. His Lordship [redacted]order in granting ex[redacted]ons that the time allow[redacted] but the insolvent was [redacted]up now and again for [redacted]as an insolvency ten [redacted]ery little had been done [redacted] a previous occasion he [redacted]for three months without [redacted]g creditor; and he had [redacted]ssible depositing his books [redacted]ree. The examination of the [redacted]upleted, and the attendance [redacted]his mehtas at the Official [redacted]n far from regular.

[redacted]d the insolvent had done [redacted]ourt to extend the interim [redacted]im. He was only trifling; [redacted]s refused.

RE [redacted]LDAS FUKEERBHOY.

[redacted]son, for the insolvent, applied [redacted] Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, [redacted]ion on grounds of non-produc[redacted]xatious defence to a suit brought [redacted]ditor in the Small Causes Court. [redacted]son said his client never was in [redacted] merely a mehta; and kept no [redacted]n. After some discussion, his [redacted]d that the ground of vexatious defence [redacted]d, and refused the application.

RE RAMCHUNDER GANESH WADARKAR.

On Mr. Manker's application, an interim order was granted to the insolvent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Angle-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LATEST SCARE.

THE *Pioneer* has the following:—"If the Indian-Egyptian expedition actually leaves this country, one of the many indirect consequences that will flow from British intervention on the Nile will certainly be a revival of interest in the politics of our North-West Frontier. Russia will not regard the introduction of Indian troops into a war that is partially, if not altogether, a European concern, with satisfaction or indifference. For more reasons than one she will think it necessary to play a card on her side which shall respond to the action taken by the British Government. The despatch of European troops to Egypt is, in its way, a strong measure: it is a revival of the policy of the Malta expedition, and the little differences between the two undertakings, which suffice to afford party men an excuse for pretending that the opponents of the Malta expedition may legitimately support the Egyptian expedition, will not be noticed or cared about by foreign critics For the British Government will be regarded as having now drifted another considerable distance in the direction of treating the domestic and Asiatic armies of the Queen's Empire as interchangeable forces. And this will not be a welcome arrangement with European Powers inclined to prefer that Great Britain should remain permanently eclipsed as a military factor in their calculations. So Russia will naturally wish to discourage the policy of the Indian expedition by doing something, as a consequence of it, that will be annoying to the British authorities. Secondly, she will try to make things appear as if the despatch of a force from these shores weakened the defensive strength of the Government of India. Supposing the impression could be established among all the native populations in and near India, that whenever we sent out a force from this country we were left in a helpless position as regards local operations, then it would manifestly be less convenient for the British Government to work on the principle of employing Indian troops whenever they might be needed. Therefore Russia will be anxious to create that impression, and will be sure to do something obnoxious on the Afghan frontier with that end in view. Thirdly, to a certain extent, Russia will know that it really does weaken this Government, as its military affairs are managed at present on the stingiest possible scale, to send out any considerable force. So she will feel that the opportunity is one that in justice to herself and her progressive policy ought not to be lost. She will take some step—one cannot beforehand predict exactly what it will be—towards winning that position at Kandahar which we have shown such culpable indifference about."

The *Indian Daily News* is equally alarmed, and in addition to trouble on the North-West Frontier, imagines danger from a real or supposed sympathy between the Mahomedans of India and the followers of Islam an Egypt, Turkey, and elsewhere. We quote the following passages:—"We are compelled to acknowledge that the presence of Russia at Samarcand and Askabad, her proximity to Afghanistan, her pressure upon Persia, all point to a necessity for increased rather than diminished armaments. * * Lastly, looking at home we have to remember that there are 40,000,000 of Mahommedans in India, and that the principal seats of Mahommedan political life are being stirred to the depths by internal as well as external commotions: the faith seems threatened because the authority is threatened. The sceptre is passing away from Islam because, in the thoughts of myriads of devout men, Islam has fallen from its purity and its mission. It is impossible that no echo of the events in Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, Central Asia, shall find its way to India; impossible, that Indian Mahommedans will not sympathise with those of the West. The feelings that stir the fellahs in Egypt, the Berbers and Arabs in Tunis, the Arabs in Syria, the Turks in Asia Minor will be shared by their co-religionists in India. We may say that already the wave of greater earnestness has swept over them; already the wind of the excitement in the West has stirred their hearts in India. The result may be good or evil, may tend to peace and not to war; but whatever it is it is certain to produce a movement, a political excitation amongst 40,000,000 of men in India which the Government ought not to overlook, and for the possible consequences of which it ought to be prepared. Whether, then, we look inside or outside of India, we see that the responsibilities of the Government are greater, more widely extended, more difficult to deal with, more suggestive of disturbance than of peace. The whole position of India demands a steady, continuous development of her army, in numbers, organisation, armament, equipment, and reserves; and yet the Government which ought to see all these things more clearly than any one else, can only see in them a reason to remove 22 regiments from its army, and to send nearly 7,000 soldiers back into the ranks of the people."

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 1st July, there were 177 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 21·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 224 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·9 per thousand. There was one death from small-pox, 18 from cholera, 41 from fevers, 19 from tetanus, and 13 from [redacted]ses not specified. The deaths are thus classified: [redacted]istics, 5 Mixed Races, 116 Hindus, 47 [redacted]d 0 of other races. The Health [redacted]b following remarks:—General [redacted]ge. Cholera has fallen

THE HEBBA[redacted] during the trial of this case, one of [redacted] following account of the murder [redacted]ing Kurumber was priest to the prisoners, and [redacted] other Hebbanad Buddaghas. On the 28th April last the son-in-law of the Monigar of the Hebbanad village died. The Kurumber was invited to, but did not attend the funeral ceremonies, as he said he was sick. The burning of the son-in-law took place on the 30th April at 6 p. m., some of the Irulas of Sityoor attending. To these the Monigar said "the Kurumber has not come to my son-in-law's funeral because he has killed him by *soonyum*." "He is a great man, may he prosper." About 8 p.m. on the same night, prisoners 1, 2, and 3, came to witness a Suyoor, saying they were on their way to the Mysore country. He asked them to stay the night at his hut as it was dark, but they declined. The Kurumber and his family had then gone to sleep in the verandah of his milking hut, the smallest of the three occupied by him. At midnight cries were heard from there, and witness with three other Irulas ran to a hillock close by the Kurumber's cattle kraal, whence they saw prisoners 1, 2, and 3 kill the Kurumber, beating him with clubs and sticks. The other prisoners appeared when the body was dragged out. It was then placed in the Kurumber's blanket, which was fastened to a pole and carried to the Hebbanad burning-ground, the order of the procession being the Kurumber's cattle (which were taken out of the kraal) in advance, the Kurumber's body, carried by prisoners 1, 2, 5, and 7, next the 3rd prisoner carrying the youngest child on his shoulder, the 4th and 8th prisoners leading the Kurumber's wife and eldest son's children, and the 6th and 9th prisoners each carrying a box which belonged to the Kurumber, following. On arriving at the burning ground, the Monigar was there. The fire which had consumed his son-in-law's body was kept smouldering. Fresh wood was put on, four and half feet high, and the Kurrumber was thrown in and burnt. The wife and three children were then held by the 5th and 7th prisoners, while each in turn was stabbed at their stomachs by the 4th prisoner with a sharp pointed stick, and they were thrown into the fire and burnt one after the other. The Kurumber's boxes were also burnt, and so was the stick which had been used for stabbing.

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—A heavily-laden country boat, while going down to Calcutta from Allahabad, was overtaken by a storm the other day, near Mokameh, and was wrecked on a sand-bank. It was ten o'clock in the morning when the accident occurred. The crew, instead of lending any assistance to the passengers on board, embarked in a small boat, leaving the passengers to their fate. At this juncture two Baboos sent them out succour from the shore, and twenty-five lives were saved through their assistance.—*Pioneer*.

THE SIMLA SAPPHIRE CASE.—We learn from Simla that the Sapphire case was tried on appeal on Friday last, and that the Commissioner of Umballa has reversed the judgment of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Simla. It will be remembered that this case arose out of a dispute respecting the purchase of a quantity of "blue stones," valued at Rs. 10,000. The question to be decided was, whether Mr. W. H. Pollard, according to an agreement entered into with Mahomed Sadiq, had become the purchaser of the jewels, by retaining them beyond the period of a week for which he had received them on approval. On the 29th of May, a verdict was given in favour of Mahomed Sadiq, awarding him not only the full price claimed for the stones, but also the entire costs. This judgment is now reversed by the Commissioner of Umballa, with the costs of both Courts. Pending the decision of this case, a prosecution for perjury against Mr. Pollard was recently sanctioned by the Judicial Assistant of Simla.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

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A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

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With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

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CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S,' and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following articles will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Executive Engineer's Store-yard, Moat Well Chowkey, on the Cruickshank-road, Esplanade.

A lot of railway iron chairs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white shirtings.
5 " colored prints.
6 bales grey shirtings.
1 case bedford cords.
1 case parian figures.
On account of Abdoolcadur Abdoolhusun, by order of Messrs. J. C. Bushby & Co.—
Y & Co.—9 tiers white paint (zinc).
On account of Dhunjeesha Muncherjee & Co.—
4 cases Italians.
1 case Japanese silk.
On account of Tribhovun Tullockchund—
8 cases amber green color.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT, &c., OF THE BOMBAY BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Bombay Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Co., Ld. (in liquidation), to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., on the premises at Parell, Elphinstone-road, near the G. I. P. Railway Parell Station, the following machinery, plant, &c., belonging to the Company, viz:—

A complete set of bleaching and dyeing machinery in working order, consisting of boiling keir, washing, squeezing, drying, starching, damping, calendaring, folding, sewing, bundling, and yarn washing machines, bundling press, hydro extractor and shafting with brackets and pulleys, engine, boiler and chimney, steam and water pipes, iron tanks, solution boxes, tables, and other implements, tools, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of bleaching and dyeing chemicals, such as bleaching powder, caustic soda, fine starch, soda and soda ash, brown lead, litharge, bychrome and sundry chemicals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property will be on view from the 8th instant to the date of sale from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED BENGAL RICE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Prince's Dock Jetty Shed by order of the underwriters and on account of the concerned landed.

ex s. s. "Columbian."

JR—	32	Bags of Bengal Rice.	
HAA—	15	do.	" "
CAM—	87	do.	" "
AF—	7	do.	" "
CDJ—	225	do.	" "
MF—	215	do.	" "
CMD—	65	do.	" "
HEHA—	153	do.	" "
CCS—	56	do.	" "
HSS & Co.—	18	do.	" "
HV	4	do.	" "
AG	4	do.	" "
No marks—	291	do.	" "
HD & J	88	do.	" "
MB—	262	do.	" "
HHAN—	29	do.	" "
NHA—	69	do.	" "
HAN—	37	do.	" "
EHS—	15	do.	" "
THJ—	5	do.	" "
HRG—	6	do.	" "
	1611		

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity, of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of Government—
1 silver condora.
1 gold hasiee.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Surat cow with calf.
1 handsome second-hand glass-fronted miniature in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 101, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the same comprises rich thin stem star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plateware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer and egg-stands, ice pitcher, salvers, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks with ivory handle in mahogany case, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a solid blackwood dining table in 5 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern without arm chairs, handsome circular, picr, card, side, writing and oblong tables, easy folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, half-backed couches, large Brussel carpet, hanging three-light kerosine lamps, large pier glasses, whatnot with mirror back, rich China vases, handsome flower vases, wall fancy mirror, firstrate oil paintings, handsome double and single iron bedsteads, canopoits, dressing and cheval glasses, dressing and washing-tables, large almira with plate glassdoor, wardrobe, iron folding-cot, towel horses, wooden and zinc bathing tubs, &c., the property of Dr. J. D. Joch.

No catalogues and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of grain sweepings, waste-papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri-bunder.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of grain sweepings, waste-paper, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPAN WARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Shaftings with Pulleys and Couplings, Hangers, cast-iron Blocks, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba, opposite the Victoria-bunder, by order of Mr. Pallonjee Shapoorjee Mistry, and on account and risk of Pursbotum Veerchund Cuntaree—

A quantity of shafting with pulleys, coupling, hangers, cast-iron blocks, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

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DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, from the genuine Old Established firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of Iron Frame and Case. We invite comparison.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.
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No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. 6d. each by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health, For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langour and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and wasting disease, scrofulous tumours, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulder, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest purifier for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land in his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-14 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bond fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bond fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bond fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

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